NB

NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

6

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

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" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

From the Richmond Sentinel..

GREELEY ON PEACE.

That the people of the North of all parties have become tired and sick of war and desire peace, is a fact of which we have had abundant recent indications from the press, from private letters, and from the proceedings of public meetings in that section. Indeed, every body there sees, and almost all admit, that they have nearly reached the point of exhaustion. Exhaustion always cools down anger and brings about a truce to fighting, whether the combatants be individuals or nations. An outburst of anger, occasioned by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, not calculations of gain or profit, was the immediate cause of this war. Fighting and bloodshed, for a time, fanned and increased the flame of anger. Mortification at frequent defeats inflicted by an adversary of very inferior means and numbers, but intensified their passion, added the thirst of revenge to the feeling of anger, and redoubled their exertions. Subsequent successes brought new passions into play. The love of military glory, land, greed, and the thirst for Southern plunder, made them for a time willing to expend any amount of money, to incur any debt, and to shed oceans of blood, in order to win wreaths of laurels, to be admired by a surprised and astonished world for their military prowess and personal courage, (qualities of which they were heretofore unconscious and about which the world was incredulous,) and to conquer Southern territory, confiscate Southern farms, make the war pay its own expenses, and thus win fame, a name among the nations of the world, and do a profitable job at the same time. The outburst of anger that occasioned the war had subsided, but now steadier and more lasting passions were brought into play. So long as there was any prospect of winning glory and doing a profitable job at the same time, almost the entire North sustained the war. But that time has long since passed. A series of disgraceful defeats and disasters, and a loss of half the territory which they had overrun and occupied, had signalized the Yankee campaigns of 1864, and well nigh stripped them of their laurels and their lands, besides exhausting their armies, destroying their credit, ruining their commerce and manufactures, and bankrupting their treasury. But they have at last been brought to their sober senses; their sanity is restored, and sanity is cheaply purchased at any sacrifice.

The North is no longer mad with anger with thirst for revenge, with love of glory, nor with land greed, or hopes of plunder. It is cool as a cucumber, and will take up the subjects of war and peace as mere matters of business, questions of profit and loss. At driving a bargain, as business men, they are our superiors, and no doubt, will drive a profitable bargain in adjusting the terms of peace. We, however, are sick of war, and are prepared to suffer more pecuniary loss to obtain independence and peace.

Of all the facts and indications of the day, pointing to an early peace, we deem of most weight and consequence the conduct and the language of Mr. Greeley. He is probably the most influential and talented man at the North; the confessed Napoleon of their press, and the leader of the Republican party. His influence of the Chicago Convention choused Seward out of the nomination and gave it to Lincoln. The same influence dictated an abolition platform, and whipped Seward and Lincoln into a purely emancipation, negro equality war. Yet, strange to say, all the while Mr. Greeley has maintained the doctrine that any considerable section of country had the right to secede and set up a new and independent government for itself. With these opinions often avowed, and continually persisted in, we find him coming out as the open advocate of peace.—Of peace, we infer, without emancipation. For to deny to a people the right to determine and regulate their social institutions while he maintains their right to self government, would be the grossest inconsistency. Besides, he looks for peace at an early day, and if emancipation be a "*sine qua non*," he would find it quite as difficult to get the North to consent to peace as to get the South to agree to it. Whilst the war lasts the North takes away our negroes to weaken our means of defence. The war over, and she will be anxious to restore them as well as to keep them out of her own territory, where they are found to be an intolerable pest, as to put them to work at the South, in order that the products of their labor may again enrich the merchants, ship owners, manufacturers and mechanics of the North, who will, in a modified way, resume their accustomed trade with us.

We are sure that Mr. Greeley desires peace, and is actively endeavoring to bring it about, not alone from his intermediation to bring about a meeting between Messrs. Holcombe, Clay and Thompson and Mr. Lincoln, but because of the following language, which he has since employed when writing about the contemplated meeting.—He says: "More than this he does not feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be; and all that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed."

MESSRS. CLAY, HOLCOMBE AND THOMPSON

These gentlemen state correctly that they were not Commissioners appointed by the Confederate Government to treat for peace with the United States Government. Yet it was eminently proper that gentleman so distinguished and so well acquainted with the views and wishes of the people and Government of the Confederacy, should, of their motion if furnished with the opportunity, intervene to bring about negotiations for peace. "Blessed are the peace-makers," according to the Bible code of honor. It is never officious or impertinent to intervene to make up a quarrel or to stop a fight; and, in fact, all quarrels and all fights, whether between nations or individuals, are put a stop to by the unauthorized intervention of third parties. Professed duelists and pugilists intervene to keep up quarrels and to bring about fights. Christians intervene to restore peace.

Brig. Gen. Sam Carter *defends* himself over his own signature in a late number of Brownlow's paper for having arrested one of Billy Heiskell's negroe's who was, pistol in hand, hunting his former master for the purpose of killing him.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864. [No. 86.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

RICHMOND, July 22, 1864.

North Carolina Troops in Virginia Hospitals, July 14, 1864, beyond the limits of Richmond. Those in the latter city having just been published:

Hospitals.	Hospitals.	Surgeon in Charge.	Quar'rs	Present.	Absent.
Petersburg,	North Carolina,	Assist. Surg. Wm. A. H. Norcum,	1	29	10
"	South Carolina,	Surg. F. P. Porcher,	1	61	2
"	Virginia,	" J. H. Pottenger,		27	42
"	Poplar Lawn,	Assist. Surg. E. A. Drewry,	10	66	104
"	Confederate States,	Surg. G. S. West,		67	176
"	General,	" Wm. R. Vaughan,		97	52
Lynchburg,	General No. 1,	" G. W. Thornhill,	20	235	78
"	" No. 2,	" M. H. Houston,		169	18
"	" No. 3,	" T. H. Fisher,	6	5	
"	"	" J. H. Murray.			
"	Pratt,	Assist. Surg. W. J. Upshaw,			
"	Camp Nichols,	Surg. W. G. Davidson,			
Danville,	General,	" J. C. M. Merillat,			
Staunton,	General,	" J. L. Cabell,			
Charlottesville,	General,	" H. D. Taliaferro,			
Farmville,	General,	" W. T. Walker,			
Huguenot Springs,	General,	Act. Assist. Surg. T. R. Blaady,			
Burkeville,	Wayside,				

O. F. MANSON, Surgeon,
and Agent of the State of North Carolina
for the Relief of N. C. Wounded Troops.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina, again present their schedule of prices to govern the purchasing officers of the Government for the next sixty days, unless in the interval facts and circumstances should arise to induce an alteration. Every item has been carefully revised and with the valuable aid of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they trust the schedule now presented will prove satisfactory to both the Government and the people. They would respectfully urge the people to hasten on with their supplies to maintain and feed our gallant army now assembled just on our borders and in whose gallantry and fortitude under God we alone owe our exemption from the horrors of a revolution of our homes and families by the barbarious inhuman foe, who have constantly shown they only want the power, and not the will to destroy us and take *all* we have.

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs,		$ 5
" unpeeled, per bushel 28 lbs		3 50
Axes,	with handles, each	12 50
"	without handles, each	12
Bacon	sides, per pound	3
"	hams, per pound	3
"	shoulders, per pound	2 75
"	jowles, per pound	1 50
Beans	white or cornfield, per bushel 60 lbs	10
Brandy	apple, per gallon	20
"	peach, per gallon	25
Beef	fresh, net per pound	1
"	salted, per pound	1 50
Brown stuff,	good, per bushel 28 lbs	1
Candles	tallow, per pound	3
"	adamantine, per pound	3 75
Chains	trace, per pair	11
Cloth	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	6
Cotton	raw, per pound	1
Coffee	Rio, per pound	4 50
Corn	unshelled, per bushel of 70 ponnds	6
"	shelled, sacks not included, per bush of 56 pounds	6
Corn meal	sacks not included, per bushel of 50 pounds	6
Drills	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 1-3 yards to pound, per yard	80
Flour	extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds	60
"	extra family, per sack of 98 pounds	30
"	superfine, per bbl of 196 pounds	55
"	superfine, per sack of 98 pounds	25
"	fine, per barrel of 196 pounds	50
"	fine, per sack of 98 pounds	25
Fodder	baled, per 100 pounds	6
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds	5 50
Hats	wool, each	5
Hay	baled, per 100 pounds	6
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds	5 50
Hides	dry, extra, per pound	4
"	dry	3 50
"	green, per pound	1 75
Horses	artillery, 1st class, per head	1,000
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	800
"	extra	
Iron	pig, per ton of 2,000 pounds	180
"	square or round, per ton	700
"	hoop, per ton of 2,000 pounds	1,000
"	flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds	790
"	boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds	1,000
"	serviceable railroad per ton of 2,240 pounds	400
"	castings, per pound	80
Jeans	wool, domestic, per yard	10
Kettles	camp, iron, per pound	30
Lumber	good, per 1,000 feet	50
Lard	clean, per pound	3
Leather	sole, per pound	6
"	upper, per pound	7
"	harness, per pound	7
Molasses	cane, per gallon	10
"	sorghum, per gallon	10
Mules	1st class, per head	1,000
"	2d class, per head	800
"	3d class, per head	500
"	extra	
Nails	per keg	100
Oats	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 pounds	7 50
"	sheaf, baled, per 100 pounds	8
"	shelled, per bushel	8
Osnaburgs	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard	1 50
"	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard	1 75
Onions	per bushel	10
Peas	cow, per bushel of 60 pounds	10
Potatoes	Irish, per bushel of 60 pounds	10
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 pounds	8
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 38 pounds	8 50
"	unpealed, per bushel of 38 pounds	5
Pork	fresh, nett, per pound	2
"	salt	2 50
Pasturage	1st quality, near town, per head, per month	10
"	common, near town, per head, per month	7
"	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	9
"	common in the country, per head, per month	6
Quinine	good, per ounce	50
Rice	new, per pound	50
"	old, per pound	40
Rye	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	10
Sacks	two bushels, osnaburgs, each	3
Shirting	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 4 1-2 yards to pound, per yard	1 30
"	cotton 7-8 yard wide, 3 3-4 yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton	stripes, 3 yards to pound, per yard	1 75
Salt	coast, per bushel of 50 pounds	20
"	Liverpool per bushel of 50 pounds	35
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds	25
Steel	cast, per pound	8
Shoes	army, per pair	15
Shoe	thread, flax, per pound	10
Socks	soldiers' wool, per pair	$ 2
Sheep	fat, per head	40
Sugar	brown, common, per pound	8
Soap	hard, per pound	1
"	soft per pound	75
Shucks	baled, 100 pounds	6
Shorts	good, per bushel of 22 pounds	1
Ship stuff	good, per bushel of 37 pounds	1 75
Tea	black per pound	5
"	green, per pound	8
Tent cloth	cotton, 10 oz to yard, per yard	1 50
Tobacco	No. 1, extra	3
"	1	2 50
"	No 2	1 75
"	Lugs	1 25
Tallow	clean, per pound	2 50
Vinegar	cider, per gallon	2 50
"	manufactured, per gallon	1 25
Whiskey	good, per gallon	25
Wheat	first rate white, per bushel of 60 lbs	10
"	fair, per bushel of 60 pounds	8 50
"	ordinary, per bushel of 60 pounds	8
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 pounds	1 50
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds	1
Wool	washed, per pound	8
"	unwashed, per pound	6
Wagons	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350
"	iron axle, 4 horse, new, each	375
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each	250
"	iron axle, 2 horse, new, each	275
Wheat bran, per bushel of 17 pounds,		70
Yarn	cotton, per bunch of 5 pounds	8

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Bailing long forage, per hundred pounds,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	12
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	22 50
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	16
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	25
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	8
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45
Hire of horses, per day	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural implements."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, the 30th day of September next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals on the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for the State of N. C.

GEO. W. MORECAI, Umpire.
Raleigh, July 30, 1864. 86—d1&w2t.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Henderson Times and Asheville News, copy weekly two times, and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Quartermaster, with copy of paper containing advertisement; also a copy to each of the Commissioners.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HATH BEEN REPRESENTED TO ME that Henderson Jones, late of the county of Guilford has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Stephenson, late of said county, and that the said Henderson Jones has escaped from prison and is now at large.

And, whereas, it hath also been represented to me that W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, of said county of Guilford, who stands indicted for the crime of Burglary in said county, hath also escaped from prison and is at large.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Henderson Jones and the said W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, may be arrested and brought to justice for their said offences, I do issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Jones and THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of said Evans to the Sheriff of the county of Guilford aforesaid.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain, General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. (SEAL.)

Done at Raleigh this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence, the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. MCPHEETERS,
Private Secretary, pro tem.
July 23, 1864. 79—6t.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
82—tf. C. S. Depository.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,

July 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 5.

I. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENIOR CLASS OF Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that there were not men enough of that class enrolled to form a company in any one county; it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 50 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August, at the following places, to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the county of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamston.

II. Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, will superintend the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

III. Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will call upon the militia officers to aid them and will spare no pains to secure the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

IV. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of North Carolina to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in repelling raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is to his enterest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come too, as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
83—td. Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Aibemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Fronsberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" W. M. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
July 25th, 1864. 82—d&wlm.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.
July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE GREENSborough and Hillsborough for the Army of Northern Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of August next.

Persons desirous of sending boxes will please have them at the depots on the day before, properly directed and weig ed.

W. A. THOMPSON.
July 20, 1864. 78—td.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUNaway, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH,
Sheriff.
June 29th, 1864. 57—dltwtf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$15 00
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R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.
71—d11tw2tpd. (For Sassafras Fork Express.)

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Poot,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,	John L Hafris,	Thaddeus D Love,
24	Wm J Clarke,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
25	H M Rutledge,	John R Lane,	Jas T Adams,
26	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
27	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
28	Wm B Creesman,	Zac J Froffitt,	
29	Frank M Parker,		
30	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
31		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
32		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
33	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
34	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
35	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
36	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
37	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
38	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
39	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
40	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
41	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
42	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
43	Thos C Singelltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
44	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
45	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
46	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
47	Sam Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
48	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
49	Geo Worthan,	John C Vanhook,	
50	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
51		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
52	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
53	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
54	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
55	Paul C Cameron,		
56	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
57	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
58	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
59	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
60	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
61		Geo W Clayton,	
62		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
63	Geo N Folk,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
64		Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
65		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
66	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
67	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	
68			

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry. The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 15th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 60th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 45th, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 26th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 1, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

The Election Returns.

We continue to receive returns from the vote of the soldiers in the army. These returns are all of the same character—all giving overwhelming majorities for Gov. Vance. The vote in the army has been much larger than we had any right to expect under the circumstances. It will probably reach 20,000. It is now quite certain that Gov. Vance's majority of the army votes will equal, if not exceed, the citizen vote Mr. Holden will receive on next Thursday. It is, therefore, not an unsafe estimate to say that Vance's majority over Holden will be equal to the entire vote he (Gov. V.) will receive in the State on Thursday. The number of votes that will be cast on Thursday will probably reach 45,000, of which Gov. Vance will receive not less than 30,000. In making this estimate we think we have been very liberal to Mr. Holden.

We give below a statement of all the returns we have received, including those previously published:

	Vance.	Holden.
Vote in and around Raleigh,	474	46
Kinston,	551	25
Wilson,	134	1
Goldsboro',	182	2
Dixon's Battery,	96	0
Greensboro',	80	0
Fayetteville,	133	9
Lexington,	92	4
Kittrell's	55	2
Lynchburg,	242	18
Weldon,	158	1
Cumming's Battery,	26	0
Rowan Artillery,	157	0
Salisbury,	185	4
Wilmington, and vicinity,	2120	279
Richmond Hospitals,	867	25
Halifax Navy Yard,	26	00
Gordonsville,	86	5
Camp Vance,	93	2
Capt. Hines' Cavalry,	83	0
68th Regiment,	132	8
61st Reg't }	119	91
51st " } Clingman's	72	36
8th " }	159	7
1st, 2d, and 5th cavalry,	1026	75
Potts' Battery,	76	20
N. C. Receiving Hospital,	49	0
Manly's Battery,	115	0
Ramsay's "	157	0
Williams' "	85	1
10th Regiment Artillery,	88	1
13th Reg't }	208	3
16th " }	141	39
22d " } Scales' Brigade,	127	64
34th " }	129	53
38th " }	92	27
Army Receiving Hospital,	20	4
24th Reg't }	258	29
25th " }	322	86
35th " } Ransom's Brig.	164	120
49th " }	232	70
56th " }	103	56
Martin's Brigade,	192 maj.	
Washington,	276	121
Charlotte Hospital,	80	4
4th N. C. cavalry,	323	44
7th " "	126	0
Kenansville,	140	22
Charlottesville, Va.,	95	2
Cox's Brigade,	508	15
Hoke's "	440	29
Grime's "	354	86
Johnson's "	450	19
	12 670	1658
	1,658	
Gov. Vance's majority,	11,012	

There are three Brigades around Petersburg from which no returns have been received. Lane's Brigade we learn was fighting all day, and may not have voted at all: while Kirkland's and Cook's Brigades were on the move. There are four Regiments of N. C. Troops—29th, 39th, 58th, and 60th—in Gen. Hood's army at Atlanta, from which no returns have been received. The returns from these regiments when received, will no doubt add largely to Gov. Vance's majority.

☞ Gov. Vance arrived in Wilmington Saturday night, on his return home, from the canvass. There was a silly story in circulation on the streets yesterday, to the effect that he had been killed by some deserters in Montgomery county. No one believed the story, but there was some little uneasiness felt on account of the rumor. We presume his Excellency will arrive here to-morrow.

Heretofore, in the judgment of the *Conservative* and Gov. Vance, reconstructionists on any terms were traitors.—*Extra Standard.*

We have not changed one opinion about reconstructionists: We have not only 'heretofore' regarded them as traitors, but we still so regard them. Not only so, but we think any man who avows himself in favor of reconstruction should be required to leave the Confederate States; for such an one is a Yankee at heart, and unfit to live among Southern people.

☞ The Steamer Ad-Vance arrived in Wilmington on Saturday, freighted with a rich cargo on State account for the benefit of the soldiers and their families.

Let it be remembered that were W. W. Holden Governor he would do away with the running of the blockade and leave our brave soldiers to go ragged and half naked, and their wives and little ones to starve and perish.

The New York *News* says the expenditures of the Federal government are over four millions of dollars per day.

The Enquirer's "Reconstruction."

The *Progress* and *Standard* have detached and seized upon a paragraph that appeared in an article in the Richmond *Enquirer* a few days ago under the caption "Negotiations for Peace"—which article we published entire in this paper of the 29th ult.—as evidence that the *Enquirer* had declared for reconstruction; and as *we* endorsed the position taken by the *Enquirer*—which position is, that it *"prefers war to any cessation of hostilities, that does not recognize our nationality"*—that therefore the *Conservative*, "Gov. Vance's organ," had come out for reconstruction! We have in our life seen a great deal of garbling and false coloring and perversion of language practiced by political scavengers for 'party purposes'—but we do not remember ever to have seen so patent and so glaring an attempt to make one say exactly the opposite of what he meant to say, and what his language conveys to the mind of the intelligent reader, as this wicked and concerted attempt of Holden and Pennington to make the *Enquirer* declare for reconstruction.

With a view of showing the depth of depravity to which the editors of the *Standard* and *Progress* have descended—and in order to let the people know that no reliance whatever can be placed in any statement they may make—we reproduce the three last paragraphs from the article of the *Enquirer* in question, including the one published with such a flourish of trumpets by the firm of Holden and Pennington. We italicize such portions of the extract as we wish to call special attention to:

"But we rejoice to see steps being taken for peace, no matter with how much insincerity on the part of Mr. Lincoln. The fact that he has yielded to the peace sentiment so far as to send two gentlemen to Richmond, shows that the influence of peace is asserting its sway, and that the Dictator has been compelled to yield somewhat to it.

"Let us have an armistice—*let the armies be withdrawn from the States of the Confederacy*, and negotiations opened, and discussion of the terms of peace undertaken; and *if the Union can be restored, if there is any possibility of compromise*, the recognition of the Confederate States would not stand in the way. *If it can be shown more to our advantage to return to the United States*, it is an easy matter for the States which compose the Confederacy to undo their work.

"Without an armistice, *without the armies of the United States being withdrawn from our territory, without the recognition of the Confederate States*, there can be no conference, no discussion; and it remains nothing but ruinous and destructive war. There is not a citizen of the Confederacy that does not desire most earnestly peace, *but there is not one that does not prefer war to any cessation of hostilities that does not recognize our nationality. For that we have fought, and that we will have.* That once yielded, *we are willing to discuss* any proposition for reunion, or restoration, or reconstruction, for alliances, for trade, for commerce; but that not granted the war must continue."

It will be seen that the *Enquirer* considers the recognition of our nationality as an indispensable pre-requisite—a *sine qua non*—to entering into negotiations with the Lincoln Government. Our independence having been recognized by the Lincoln Government, then the *Enquirer* is 'willing *to discuss*' any proposition Mr. Lincoln or his Government may have to make.

It is very evident to any reflecting mind why the *Enquirer* has employed the hypothetical language commencing with an 'if.' That paper does not believe that the Union can be restored; neither does it believe there is 'any possibility of compromise;' nor does it believe that it can be shown more to our advantage to return to the United States; but if the Northern people will recognize our independence and nationality, then we would be willing to extend to them the usual diplomatic international courtesies; for as we would have propositions touching our commercial interests and in relation to questions of boundary to make to them, of course we could not refuse, without prejudicing our own interests, to 'discuss' propositions that they might make to us in return.

The *Enquirer's* article is a tub thrown out to the 'peace' whale of the North, and as such we hope it will have the desired effect. It will furnish political capital to Valandigham, Long, Wood, Richardson & Co., and we hope they will be able to make the most of it.

The Extra Standard.

We did not hesitate to charge the statements in the "Extra Standard" of Friday as false and slanderous in every essential particular. So far as General Hospital No. 8 (Peace Institute) is concerned. Every one of Mr. Holden's supporters there (ten in all) certify that the charges in the *Standard* "are *false* and without *any foundation*." See their card in this paper.

We also publish a card from Dr. J. W. Tracy, Surgeon in charge of Gen. Hospital No. 8, (Fair Grounds), in which he pronounces the charges of that *Standard* false so far as he is concerned.

We understand other certificates either have been or will be made exculpating all the hospitals as well as the Q. M. Department from the false charges of the 'Standard.'

From the tone of the 'Standard' one would think that it is a high crime for any *soldier* to vote against Mr. Holden, the man who has done more to bring dishonor and reproach on the soldiers than any other man in the Confederacy, for he has caused many an one to desert and to be shot for the crime, and thus dishonored their names and families forever. The soldier's friend, indeed! W. W. Holden is the soldier's worst enemy, and we are happy to know, as is conclusively shown by the army vote, that near nine-tenths of the soldiers have found out and appreciate this fact.

Let the soldiers in the army remember—let all the people in the State remember—that W. W. Holden has made a most wanton and slanderous attack on the ladies of this city, who, like ministering angels, have for months and months visited the hospitals and done everything in the power of woman to alleviate the wants and sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers. W. W. Holden does not recognize them as ladies, but calls them "females," because they have not seen fit to favor his pretentions to the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina.

Nobody is a lady in W. W. Holden's estimation who is not willing to peddle the *Standard* and *Progress* and Holden tickets in the Hospitals. Thank God there are very few such ladies to be found.

☞ We are indebted to a gentleman who returned from Petersburg on yesterday morning, for the details of the army vote around Petersburg we publish this morning.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says, "In losing Gen. McPherson, Gen. Sherman has lost his best officer, and it is doubtful whether there now remains in the army of Tennessee a commander capable of filling his place."

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, written by a soldier in Early's corps, under date of July 22d, at Strasburg, Va. It will be seen that our brave veterans had a nice time of it in their "on to Washington" trip:

"There are stirring times in the army at this time. We are in line of battle looking for the enemy to advance and give us battle to-day, or to-morrow.—We have a good position, and I think we will give them a good whipping whenever they choose to meet us, for we have a gallant band of soldiers here that do not know what it is to be whipped.

Since we left Richmond, on the 13th of June last, we have done some hard marching and fighting, and whipped the enemy in every battle. We fought Hunter at Lynchburg, Va., and drove him across the Alleghany Mountains and frightened him so, he did not stop until he crossed the Ohio River. We then changed our course and went to Harper's Ferry, getting there on the morning of the 4th of July, just in time to capture the place and eat all the good things they had fixed up for the celebration. We stayed there two days gathering up the spoils that the enemy ran off and left. We had a jolly time.—We had lemons, oranges, wine, whiskey, white sugar, cake, and everything that was good. We then crossed the Potomac and took a trip to Maryland, but we did not meet any of the enemy until we reached Frederick city on the 9th of July: there we had a severe fight lasting some 8 hours, but we routed the enemy and captured everything they had, supplies of all kinds, and all the cannon they had, with a small loss on our side; but their loss was heavy. We then went to Washington city, and lay there two days in sight of the city in line of battle, but there was no fighting—only skirmishing. We then fell back across the Potomac, bringing with us five thousand horses and mules of the best kind and about the same number of the finest beef cattle that I ever saw, and flour, meat, coffee, sugar, and many other things, that we needed in our camp. So our trip to Maryland this time was a complete success. We got what we went after, and come out with a loss of but few men killed or wounded. We had a fine time, and the people seemed to be glad to see us, for they treated us kindly, and we lived like fighting cocks all the time. I want to take another trip over there next fall, if the Yankees don't kill me.

You must do all you can for Vance, and we will do all we can here. Our soldiers are in good spirits, and are determined to have our independence."

A Faithful Picture.

A writer in the Petersburg *Register* signing himself "Old North State," speaks of the tergiversations of W. W. Holden in the following pungent manner:

"Most of you are familiar with his political record, and it is truly a very spotted one. He has changed oftener in his opinion of men and measures than any man who has ever figured on the political chess-board. He is not only first puppy and then pig, but he is frequently neither puppy or pig. His judgment, therefore, as to political men and measures is not worth a "continental dime," as any one will perceive by a casual analysis of his public career. We find him at first a Whig, (very ardent) then a Democrat, (very violent,) then a secessionist, (red hot,) then a Douglas Democrat, (most uncompromisingly,) then, to quote from him, a 'Yanceyite,' Breckenridge Democrat, (full fledged, with the longest feathers,) then an anti-secessionist (to the back bone,) and now a conservative (of the straightest sect) Did you ever before 'know, read, imagine or dream' of such a political turn coat? Is the man a fanatical partizan, or did all of these changes come over 'the spirit of his dreams' for 'party purposes?' In either alternative he is unworthy of confidence and support, certainly unworthy to be the chief Executive of glorious old North Carolina."

HEADQUARTER'S 4TH N. C. CAVALRY,
July 28th, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: Please find enclosed a statement of the result of the election held for Governor in the 4th N. C. Cavalry:

Col. D. D. Ferebee, commanding.

	Vance.	Holden.
Co A, Capt L A Johnson, Anson co.,	80	00
" B, " J T Mitchell, Caswell co.,	57	00
" C, " R M McIntosh, New Hanover co,	16	11
" D, " Wm Sharp, Hertford co.,	22	00
" E, " J Y Bryer, *Mixed*,	12	25
" F, " J B Cherry, Bertie co,	10	5
" G, " D Bell, Currituck co.,	52	00
" H, Lieut S P Clark, Wilson co.,	25	00
" I, Capt J O Cherry, Northampton and Bertie cos.,	21	00
" K, " J V Sauls, Northampton and Hertford cos.,	16	3
Total,	323	44
Vance's majority,	289	

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
T. J. MOORE,
Adjutant 4th N. C. Cavalry

PITTSBORO', July 26, 1864.

At a called meeting of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, held in the Hall on the evening of the 25th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned that an effort has been made by Mr. B. F. Moore and the Editors of the *Progress*, and perhaps others, to assimilate the order of Masonry with a traitorous society called the 'Heroes of America,' and whereas, we, as 'Free and Accepted Masons,' well know that this association, no matter by whom made, is a vile slander, and without foundation; and whereas, we believe that it is obligatory on us, as on all true Masons, to vindicate the character of our time-honored institution from all such assertions; therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly deny any assimilation with this vile *'concern;'* and we brand all who make the assertion, as perverters of the truth, base slanderers and liars, either knowingly or ignorantly.

Resolved; That there is a wide gulf between our Ancient Order and this secret fungus exrescence; for in the one, the first principles taught and inculcated are fidelity to our government and a hearty and loyal support of the constitution under which we live; while the object of the other is to sap the very foundation of both.

Resolved, That while we assert that there is nothing either criminal or disloyal in the requirements of Masonry, and no one can continue a member of the Lodge unless he remain true to the government under which he lives, we denounce this new society as a conspiracy against the government, and an attempt to shield traitors and tories, at the expense of the true and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That, if as a Lodge, we shall ascertain that any Mason, over whom we have jurisdiction, shall have joined this nefarious order, and so far forgotten the principles of Masonry as to remain in it, we will deal with him, according to our Constitution and By Laws, for unmasonic conduct, and upon conviction expel him from all the benefits and privileges of the order.

Resolved lastly, That we invite the co-operation of sister Lodges throughout the State, to assist us in disabusing the minds of the community, and publishing to the world that Masonry inculcates nothing but loyalty to the government and fidelity to the constitution, while this traitorous institution would subvert the one, and disregard the obligations of the others.

JOHN A. HANKS,
W. P. TAYLOR,
WM. GUNTER, } Com.

On motion, it was resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to the *Confederate* for publication, with a request that the *Conservative*, Fayetteville *Observer* and all other papers friendly to Masonry copy.

A CARD.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 7.,
Raleigh, N. C., July 30th, '64.

In an Extra *Standard* of the 29th inst, I am charged, as Surgeon in charge of this Hospital, with being guilty of force and fraud to the soldiers who voted here on Thursday, the 28th inst. Now, in answer, I would say that such a falsehood would go unnoticed by me, coming from the source it did, but that I wish the people of North Carolina to know the truth and nothing but the truth. Therefore this card. I am a friend to Governor Vance's election, and have done all I could for him in an honorable way, and intend to still use my influence for him. It is my prerogative do so; and no individual has a right to question me for it. I have as much right to use my influence for him this year, as the editor of the *Standard* had to use his influence for him, two years ago; and in doing so I am only doing justice to my country and myself; for Gov. Vance has steered the ship of State through the unprecedented storm of war for two years with honor to himself and profit to every North Carolinian. For this reason I have used my influence for him. But as to being guilty of fraud, or force to any individual voter, I deny the charge. It is false, and black as false, and must have originated from a depraved heart, and I can appeal to every voter and inmate of this hospital, who will substantiate me in the truth of my assertion, and stamp the author of this falsehood with the indignation he deserves.

J. W. TRACY, *Surg. in Charge.*

☞ Papers of the State please copy.

A CARD.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 8,
Raleigh, N. C., July 29, '64.

We, the undersigned soldiers, supporters of W. W. Holden for Governor, having seen an Extra *Standard*, of July 29th, 1864, in which the Surgeon in charge of this Hospital is accused of endeavoring to influence the election for Governor, on the 28th, do thereby certify that the election held at this Hospital was fair in every respect—that the Surgeon in charge did not, in any way or manner, try to influence our votes, and that all the charges in the Extra *Standard* of July 29th, are *false* and without *any foundation*, as far as this Hospital is concerned.

JAS. SPENCE, co. K, 3d N. C. T.
his
*J. C. ✕ McCumba, co K, 20th N. C. T.
mark
Madison Godwin, co D, 10th Battalion.
his
*Wesley ✕ Baker, co D, 26th N. C. T.
mark
his
*J. S. ✕ Croach, co K, 66th N. C. T.
mark
his
*J. S. ✕ Sink, co A, 42d N. C. T.
mark
L. S. Wright, co F, 56th N. C. T.
L. D. Spence, co I, 62d Gordon's cavalry.
A. J. Moose, co A, 4th N. C.
his
*John ✕ Day, co C, 56th N. C. T.
mark

* The signatures with the ✕ mark, are witnessed by R. F. Graham.

☞ Papers of the State please copy.

RECAPITULATION

Of the vote for Governor, as cast by the Army in and around Wilmington.

	Vance.	Holden.
City Garrison,	111	10
General Hospital No. 4,	51	1
" " No. 5,	15	0
Wayside Hospital,	18	0
Engineer Corps,	28	14
Southerland's Battery,	63	0
Steamer Yadkin,	35	0
" Arctic,	61	4
Camp Lamb,	112	2
Company C, 10th Battalion,	101	0
Capt. Bass' Company,	52	0
Smith's Island,*	405	27
Company D, 10th Battalion,	26	0
Companies A and B, 10th Battalion,	48	22
Steamer North Carolina,—Navy,	25	2
Fort Caswell,	174	34
" Campbell,	137	10
Coast Guard,	60	4
Fort Fisher,	437	125
Smithville,	147	14
	2120	279

*Eight companies of the 40th regiment voted on Smith's Island, one at Smithville, and one at Wilmington. Total vote of the regiment, Vance, 432; Holden, 45.—*Wil. Journal.*

THE SUBJUGATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

RICHMOND, July 25.—Late Baltimore papers received here contain exciting news from Missouri.—The guerrillas have increased to an unprecedented extent. It is now confidently asserted that 50,000 men, under Price, have also entered the State. The (Yankee) authorities were in great alarm at the aspect of affairs, not being in a condition to meet the emergency with an adequate military force.

In a small and densely populated country it may be possible by superior numbers, to conquer, and, with a large standing army to keep down, even a brave and patriotic people. But in such a country as this, spread out for hundreds of miles, North and South, East and West, and abounding in forrests, rivers and mountains, the task of our subjugation by the Yankee nation is endless and hopeless. With a people "terribly in earnest" for the defence of liberty and honor, property and life, there can be no pacification but by acknowledged independence—no cessation of hostilities but with assured safety.

Arkansas and Missouri have been overrun by Yankee armies, while heavy drafts have been made upon the manhood of those States, to fight elsewhere the battles of the Confederacy. But neither Arkansas nor Missouri has been subdued. The fires of freedom still burn in the hearts of the people left behind; and the wrongs they have suffered only serve

"To stir a fever in the blood of age,
And make the youthful sinews strong as steel."

The opportunity of retaliation and successful resistance is seized, and the work of months of military strategy and bloody fighting is lost in a week. The history of Arkansas and Missouri would be the history of the whole South, even if our armies should be driven from the field. The United States have not the men and means to wage a continued war against such a people as we are, inhabiting such a country. Their resources would become exhausted, and their people would tire of attempting a business as unpromising as the labors of *Sysiphus.*

But we have great and victorious armies in the field. We have met with no disaster during this campaign. All we have now to do is to concentrate, close in, and fight Sherman the last pitched battle of the war. The destruction of his army will bring peace.—*Charleston Mercury.*

TEXAS.—The New York *Times'* New Orleans correspondent, says:

"Gen. A. J. Hamilton, Lincoln's Governor of Texas, has arrived here, and gives a lamentable account of the state of affairs in Texas. The withdrawal of a large force of our troops from Texas will place the Unionists in a painful position. They are already in a frightful condition."

At an election held at General Hospital, in this place yesterday, for Governor of the State of North Carolina, Gov. Z. B. Vance received 95 votes, and W. W. Holden 3—Vance's majority at this Post, 92. *Charlottsville Chronicle.*

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg—The Yankees Spring a Mine in our Works—The Enemy Gallantly Repulsed.

PETERSBURG, July 30.

The enemy sprung a mine under our works on the Baxter road, one mile and a half from the city, this morning about five o'clock blowing up considerable of our works which were occupied by Pegrams battery of this city, supported by Elliott's S. C. brigade. A number of lives were lost. The enemy at once bounded forward, driving in our forces and occupying a large portion of our lines. Mahone being notified of affairs, hurried his own and Wright's brigade to the scene of action. On his arrival he threw them forward to retake the works temporarily lost. Bounding forward with a yell they recaptured a large portion of the line and took forty commissioned officers and four hundred privates representing four divisions of Burnside's corps. Among the prisoners are some twenty negroes. The slaughter of the enemy during the engagement is represented by distinguished officers to be the severest of the war for the numbers engaged.

The battlefield was literally strewn with dead negroes. The firing ceased at 9 o'clock, but it is understood that the attack will be renewed at two o'clock. Among the casualties are Gen. Elliott, of South Carolina, severely wounded, Col. Weisiger, commanding Mahone's brigade, slightly, the gallant Capt. Girardy, Mahone's Adjutant General, slightly. During the fight the enemy's grape and schrapnel fell thick and fast in the outskirts of the city. Our loss in prisoners is not believed to be equal to our captures. Prisoners say Grant has been mining three weeks.

Glorious News from Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 30.

About two o'clock to-day, everything being arranged, Gen. Mahone threw forward Sanders' Alabama brigade, which charged the enemy in gallant style, recapturing the rest of the works temporarily lost, and taking about five hundred prisoners, including one hundred and fifty negroes and thirty-five officers of Brig. Gen. Bartlett's first division ninth corps, besides two stands of colors, and four pieces of artillery that were lost by us this morning.

Over six hundred of the enemy's dead lie on our trenches.

Mahone's and Wright's brigades, besides the prisoners they captured this morning; also took ten stands of colors.

Our lines are identically the same as before the fight; all lost ground being re-claimed.

Not over 100 lives were lost in the explosion of the mine.

The losses in Mahone's brigade are not over 200 killed and wounded.

Among the killed are Col. Evans of the 64th Ga., Capt. Ruth commanding the 22d Ga. Lt. Col. Williamson of the 6th Ga., slightly wounded. The negroes fought quite well to-day, crying, "*no quarter*, remember Fort Pillow."

All quiet to-night.

From Petersburg—Loss of the Enemy, etc.

PETERSBURG, July 31.

Fifteen battle flags were captured yesterday and over 2,000 stands of arms. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing are about 800. Prisoners say that the Yankee Gen. Griffin was killed yesterday. The enemy's loss was fully 3,500.

Yesterday was the first time the army of Northern Virginia has fought negroes.

Our troops to-day are busy burying the Yankee dead left in our lines.

All quiet to-day. About 2 o'clock a flag of truce was sent into our lines, object unascertained, but is supposed for the purpose of getting a truce to bury Yankee dead lying between the lines.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ WE are requested to announce the name of ISAAC BROWN as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office in Jones County. 83—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. SAM'L F. PATTERSON as a Candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. 80—te.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of GOV. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.
July 13, 1864. 70—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.
July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.
71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.